Core hazard types (EHS Coordinators to identify and update for Space Registration)	
Chemicals	Any hazardous chemical as defined in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Hazardous Communication (HazCom) regulations.
Biological materials	Any microorganism or virus, any primary or established cell line, human or animal-derived material, or biological toxin. All Biological Research Registrations must registered with the EHS Biosafety Program and be approved by the MIT Committee on Assessment of Biohazards. Use of human primary cells or tissue where the "donor" may be identified, requires approval from the MIT COUHES (Committee on Use of Humans as Experimental Subjects) and registration with the EHS OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standard compliance program.
Ionizing radiation sources	Substances that emit ionizing radiation. Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH) licenses radioactive material use. Any lab using radioactive materials must have a current authorization issued by the MIT Radiation Protection Committee.
Non-ionizing radiation sources	Non-ionizing radiation sources includes: lasers and laser systems that require registration with the Radiation Protection Program and the Massachusetts DPH; non-contained radio frequency sources such as radar and microwave (excluding microwave ovens, cell phones, or other such consumer devices); and devices capable of producing static magnetic fields in excess of 5 gauss in spaces accessible to workers.
Flammable liquids >10 gal. total	Liquids with a flash point of less than 140° F in quantities greater than 10 gallons total.
Highly reactive materials	Any of the following: --materials that are normally unstable or readily undergo violent change without detonating; --materials that, when mixed with water, react violently, form potentially explosive mixtures, or generate toxic gases, vapors, or fumes; --materials that contain cyanide or sulfide and can generate toxic gases, vapors, or fumes when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5; --materials that are capable of detonation or explosion under different conditions.
Large volume oil >55 gal. single container	Oil (including cooking oil) in quantities exceeding 55 gallons in a single container, not in the aggregate, at any one time.
Chemicals - general or specific	
Combustible metals	Metals in a form (typically powder or fine particles or thin sections) that allows them to ignite easily in the presence of air and water. Some combustible metals cannot be extinguished with water and require special extinguishing powders (for Class D fires), or special inerting gases.
Gas Cylinders	Any container that is used to contain gases at higher than atmospheric pressure.
High Performance Liquid Chrom.	Enter the number of high performance liquid chromatography equipment in the room under the supervision of the PI or supervisor for the roomset.

Hydrofluoric acid (HF)	An especially toxic acid that requires users to have a specific antidote (calcium gluconate) on hand in the laboratory.
Perchloric acid & organic peroxides	Chemicals that may form explosive compounds or otherwise become unstable and therefore require special precautions.
Toxic Gases	Gases such as arsine, phophine, silane, diborane, germine, hydrogen selenide that are poisonous and require special ventilation and monitoring systems.
Chemical wastes	
Less than 90-day storage area	An area where RCRA chemical waste may be stored for up to 90 days. This type of storage area does not have to be at the point of generation. All less than 90-day storage areas must be established and managed by the EHS Environmental Management Program.
Satellite Accumulation Area	(SAA) The temporary storage of waste materials at the point of generation. Enter the number of SAAs in the room under the supervision of the PI or supervisor for the roomset.
Biological	
Autoclave	Autoclave: special equipment designed to produce and withstand high pressures and high temperature and used only to sterilize liquids or materials. This is done by timed exposure of liquids or materials to high pressure and high temperatures such that all viable microorganisms in the liquids, materials within chamber are killed. Enter the number of autoclaves in the room under the supervision of the PI or supervisor for the roomset.
Biosafety Cabinet	Enter the number of biosafety cabinets in the room under the supervision of the PI or supervisor for the roomset.
Containment Level BL1	BL1 containment work with biological agents/materials that are not known to consistently cause disease in healthy adults.
Containment Level BL2	BL2 containment: work with agents/materials that can cause diseases in humans but the mode of transmission is by ingestion, needlestick, exposure to blood, cut or splash to eyes, nose or mouth.
Containment Level BL2+	BL2+ containment: work with agents/materials that may cause serious or lethal disease but is not transmitted by aerosol inhalation.
Containment Level BL3	BL3 containment: work with agents/materials that can cause serious or even lethal disease, transmitted by aerosol inhalation.
Radiation sources	
Accelerator	A device that emits ionizing radiation by the acceleration of particles.
Radioactive material	Substances that emit ionizing radiation. Massachusetts DPH licenses radioactive material use. Any lab using radioactive materials must have a current authorization issued by the MIT Radiation Protection Committee.
X-Ray Machine	A device that emits ionizing radiation. Used as an analytical tool for x-ray fluorescence, diffraction and irradiation work. Also includes diagnostic machines used in medical, dental, and veterinary areas.
Non-ionizing radiation sources	
Class 3b and 4 lasers	Lasers and laser systems that require registration with the Radiation Protection Program and the Massachusetts DPH. All lasers are required by regulation to be labeled with their class.

Magnets	Devices capable of producing static magnetic fields in excess of 5 gauss in spaces accessible to workers. Typical devices are nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) systems.
RF Sources	Non-contained radio frequency sources such as radar and microwave. This does not include microwave ovens, cell phones, or other such consumer devices.
Other	
Confined space	Spaces that are large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter and perform assigned work; and have limited or restricted means for entry or exit (for example, tanks, vessels, silos, storage bins, hoppers, vaults, and pits are spaces that may have limited means of entry); and are not designed for continuous employee occupancy.
Cranes/lifts	Machine for lifting and lowering a load and moving it horizontally, with the hoisting mechanism an integral part of the machine. Cranes whether fixed or mobile are driven manually or by power.
Cryogenics	Fluids existing at temperatures -100° F (-60° C) to -460° F (-266° C), low enough to damage body tissues after prolonged contact with the fluids, surfaces cooled by fluids, or evolving gases.
Ergonomics Hazard or Lifting	Excessive repetitive motion or awkward positions like computing, pipetting or microscopy.
Exposed high voltage	Exposed wiring and equipment greater than 600 volts.
Heat stress	Operations involving high air temperatures, radiant heat sources, high humidity, direct physical contact with hot objects, or strenuous physical activities have a high potential for inducing heat stress in employees engaged in such operations. At MIT, potential heat stress areas are steam tunnels and areas near furnaces or boilers at the MIT Central Utilities Plant (CUP).
Hot Work Area	Area where welding, cutting, brazing, using open flames or similar operations are performed.
Noise > 85 dB	Regular or continual noise sources in a room that are loud enough to require people to raise their voices to be understood by another person standing at a distance of 3 feet or less.
Pressure vessels	Vessels containing a volume more than 120 gallons of water under pressure, having internal or external pressure in excess of 15 psi, and an inside diameter of more than 6 inches.
Powered industrial vehicles	Fork lift trucks, tractors, platform lift trucks, motorized hand trucks, and other specialized industrial trucks.
Powered machine tools	Machines and tools such as saws, lathes, drill press, milling machines.
Vacuum oven	Oven or furnace where a vacuum pump is used to displace oxygen and, in most cases, to reduce the water vapor content or dew point as well.
Safety equipment	
Eye wash station	Enter the number of eye wash stations in the room under the supervision of the PI or Supervisor for the roomset that meet the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard.
Fire extinguisher	
Fumes hood	Enter number of fume hoods in the room under the supervision of the PI or Supervisor for the roomset.

Safety shower	
Special Local Exhaust Vent	Exhaust ventilation that serves specialized laboratory and shop equipment, other than the traditional fume hood. It includes exhaust ventilation serving gas cabinets, reactors, drops or snorkels for vacuum pump exhaust, enclosures for lab equipment, slot exhaust, spray paint booths, etc. Each drop should have an Industrial Hygiene Program (EHS) tag on it.
Spill response material	